UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26143
25 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

# LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my previous letters (S/26079, S/26129 and S/26137) I informed the Security Council of the new Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan, which posed a particular threat to the Agdam district with its population of 100,000.

In the evening of 22 July, the Armenian army once again stormed the city of Agdam. On 23 July, after taking the suburbs of Giyasly, Khydyrly and Muradbeily and subjecting the residential districts of Agdam to devastating rocket artillery shelling, Armenian troops entered the city. A considerable portion of Agdam has been seized and in other areas fierce street fighting is in progress.

From intercepted radio messages between the commanders of the advancing Armenian troops it is clear that during the night of 22 July, four infantry battalions were dispatched towards Agdam. This morning these fresh forces were brought into the battle. As things stand at the moment, the operation to storm Agdam is being conducted with all the available forces of the Second Armenian Corps of the Armed Forces of Armenia and the additional forces just brought in from Armenia, comprising four infantry battalions, two tank battalions and five artillery divisions, together with their attendant crews.

At 5 a.m. on 23 July, Armenian troops began an offensive against another district of Azerbaijan, that of Fizuli. As a result, three outlying villages have been occupied and the Fizuli-Djebrail road has been cut off. The town of Fizuli is also threatened with capture. The town is being subjected to intensive artillery shelling from a distance of six kilometres. There is wide-scale destruction and, according to preliminary reports, 11 residents have been killed and 26 wounded.

The above facts clearly testify to the systematic aggressive actions by Armenia undertaken with a view to seizing two new districts of Azerbaijan, those of Agdam and Fizuli, in addition to the Lachin and Kelbajar districts occupied previously. Armenia's aggressive designs are confirmed by its flagrant disregard for Security Council resolution 822 (1993). The valuable efforts by the Chairman of the Minsk Conference, Mr. Rafaelli, to find a solution as soon as possible in order to unblock the conflict, to achieve a cease-fire and to initiate a direct negotiating process are getting nowhere precisely because of the continuing aggressive actions by Armenia. The expanding scale of the occupation of Azerbaijani territory, the death of thousands of peaceful

inhabitants and the destruction of many economic and industrial facilities and social amenities are directly attributable to the impunity enjoyed by the Armenian side.

The Azerbaijani Republic strongly urges the United Nations Security Council to take decisive measures to halt the aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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23 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 23 July 1993, from my President to Your Excellency.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 23 July 1993 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Security Council, by its resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), decided that the capital city of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, and other such threatened areas, in particular the towns of Tuzla, Žepa, Goražde, Bihać as well as Srebrenica and their surroundings be treated as safe areas by all the parties concerned and should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act (para. 3 of resolution 824) and established immediate military, humanitarian and other measures for the implementation of the concept of safe areas.

Regarding the striking deterioration of the overall situation in the city of Mostar and its surroundings, due to continuing armed attacks of HVO units and great suffering of civilian population, deprived of food, medicines, water and electricity, we address you with the request to, along with the above-mentioned areas, declare the city of Mostar and its surrounding, with about 126 thousand of inhabitants before the war, being the economic and the cultural centre of Herzegovina with numerous monuments belonging to the world cultural and historical heritage, a safe area and to urgently take all the measures, foreseen by resolutions 824 and 836.

It is solely the immediate and adequate decision of the Security Council that could save lives of thousands of endangered inhabitants of Mostar and its surrounding.

Hoping that our request will meet your understanding.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ

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S/26145
22 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the letter dated 22 July 1993 from His Excellency Mr. Hedayat Amin Arsala, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, addressed to Your Excellency concerning recent tensions on the Afghan/Tajik frontiers.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. G. Ravan FARHADI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 22 July 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

The Islamic State of Afghanistan highly appreciates Your Excellency's appeal dated 21 July 1993 calling for the exercise of restraint in Tajikistan (SG/SM/5045).

The recent developments on the border between Afghanistan and Tajikistan arising out of an unjustifiable artillery attack of the armed forces of the Russian Federation and Tajikistan on Afghan soil is a matter of serious concern to the Islamic State of Afghanistan and among the Afghan people.

Responding to Your Excellency's appeal of 21 July 1993, the Islamic State of Afghanistan for its part reassures Your Excellency of its readiness to engage in serious and sincere talks for the peaceful solution of the problems through understanding and negotiations, that would ensure the return of the Tajik refugees back to their homeland in safety and honour.

The Afghan Government categorically rejects the protests expressed in the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation dated 14 July 1993 (S/26110) and again repeated in the 16 July 1993 statement of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan (S/26092) stating that "the Mujahidin and the subunits under the Ministry of Defence of Afghanistan" are responsible for the events of 13 July 1993. (Elsewhere the Russian Federation's statement mentions only "irregular forces".)

The Islamic State of Afghanistan strongly rejects the allegations that the Tajiki refugees are trained and armed in Afghanistan and sent to Tajikistan for destructive activities. The accusation that the Islamic State of Afghanistan has had an involvement in the so-called attacks is completely unfounded.

The Afghan Government denotes with regret the mention of the threatening expression of "inevitability of retribution" in the Russian Federation's statement and "irreparable blow to good-neighbourly relations between the two countries" in the Tajikistan Government's statement.

Excellency,

The deployment of the Commonwealth of Independent States' Armed Forces on the border of Afghanistan, as well as their massive attacks of 15 and 16 July on villages in the Chaah-e Aab, Yangi Qal'a, Dasht-e Qal'a, and Darqad districts of Tukhar province has caused a major and deep concern to the Islamic State of Afghanistan. Due to the severity of the attacks, more than 360 innocent civilian people have been killed, among them women, children and the elderly. Over 400 people have been injured and a considerable number of houses have been destroyed and wheat harvest burned up in a vast area. Also, as another result of these attacks, more than 6,000 families have been displaced from their homes.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan considers these attacks a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as of internationally accepted norms governing the relations among States.

Taking into account the reality that not too long ago, Afghanistan was the victim of massive attacks and invasion by the Red Army of the former Soviet Union, which continued for more than a decade, as a result of which 1.7 million Afghans were killed, more than 5 million left their homeland (of whom still over 3 million have not returned), almost 2 million were crippled, more than 10 million land mines have been planted on our soil, and the country is virtually destroyed in every sphere.

The reoccurrence of an aggression from the north revives the feelings of pain and suffering of the Afghan nation and seriously jeopardizes the endeavours of the Islamic State of Afghanistan to establish normal relations with the Russian Federation.

The pursuit of such an unfriendly attitude towards Afghanistan, especially the continued deployment of the Russian Federation and the other CIS' Armed Forces to the Afghan borders as well as resorting to artillery attacks against the territory of Afghanistan under such an unfounded pretext is not only contrary to our expectation but it may open another era of animosity between the two countries.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan once again would like to declare that the actual cause of recent tension is mainly of a humanitarian nature.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan has felt and continues to feel a moral responsibility in extending humanitarian assistance to about 90,000 Tajiki refugees. These efforts are purely of a humanitarian kind and are rendered in the light of historic cultural, linguistic and religious ties between the people of Afghanistan and Tajikistan. This feeling of responsibility is being maintained in spite of the scarcity of Afghanistan's own available resources as a war-stricken country.

Excellency,

The Islamic State of Afghanistan has faithfully observed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and in particular, in the case of its northern neighbour, the Republic of Tajikistan.

Afghanistan, as a recent victim of aggression, is anxious, more than any other Member State of the region, to see the return of peace and stability to the long-suffering land of Tajikistan as well as the country's advancement on the path of national reconciliation.

To play its sincere and active role in the creation of a sound atmosphere for the realization of the said objective, the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, during the ECO Summit Conference held in Istanbul, Turkey, proposed the establishment of a commission representing the countries concerned to find a peaceful solution through negotiation and dialogue, to the problem on the borders between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. As a result, there was an agreement on the establishment of a quadripartite commission composed of Afghanistan,

Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and the Russian Federation to review and consider the situation in search of a just and lasting solution to the problems.

It would have been in the interest of regional peace and stability, as well as of the consolidation of friendly relations among States in the region, if the Russian Federation would have welcomed the readiness of the Afghan side and reciprocated the understanding and dialogue instead of resorting to armed attacks and hostility.

Appreciating the good wishes towards the people of Tajikistan, as expressed in the statement of the Russian Federation, we are certain that the plight of almost 90,000 Tajikistani refugees, who are also part of the Tajik nation, would also secure the sympathy and invite the attention of the Russian Federation.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan also expects the United Nations to urgently review the situation and to exert efforts to ensure the return of the Tajikistani refugees to their homes in safety and honour.

For the time being, Afghanistan expects the United Nations and the UNHCR to expand their humanitarian assistance to the Tajikistani refugees in Afghanistan and to assist in the planning of their repatriation.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan is also in great need of the United Nations humanitarian assistance to the more than 6,000 civilian population of Afghanistan displaced as a result of the recent artillery bombardment of the Russian Federation on the Afghan territory.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my most sincere wishes for your success in your vast endeavours towards the consolidation of peace in many areas of the world where international tensions prevail.

HEDAYAT AMIN ARSALA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Islamic State
of Afghanistan

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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S/26146
25 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The mass expulsions and killings of ethnic Croats in the region of central Bosnia deeply concerns the Government of the Republic of Croatia. In this respect, I wish to remind you of my letter of 9 June 1993 (S/25920), written on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, requesting an emergency meeting of the Security Council to address that very issue. The Security Council has not replied to my request, although the situation has dramatically worsened for the Croats in central Bosnia after the recent Muslim offensives.

Since the writing of that letter, the central Bosnian towns of Konjic, Jablanica, Travnik, Kakanj, Fojnica, Zenica, Bugojno, and the greater part of Gornji Vakuf and Novi Travnik, which forms 15 per cent of the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, have been ethnically cleansed of Croats by Muslim forces. Over 100,000 Croats have been driven out from these areas while some 200,000 Croats are surrounded by Muslim forces in the areas of Novi Travnik, Busovaca, Vitez, Zepce, Usora, Kiseljak, Kresevo and Vares. The endangered Croatian population in these enclaves is larger than the combined Muslim populations which are besieged by Serbs in Zepa, Srebrenica and Gorazde. Yet, the Security Council has never considered putting these areas under United Nations protection.

The international media and the diplomatic community have, however, focused on the "ethnic cleansing" of the Muslims by the Bosnian Croats in Mostar. While my Government has condemned extremism on all sides, I have to remind you that, due to the influx of Muslim refugees from eastern Bosnia, Muslims comprise 60 per cent of the population of Mostar as opposed to 42 per cent before the war and that Muslim forces control half of the city. In light of these facts, the complex situation in this city must be considered from a more comprehensive perspective than the oversimplified approach which depicts the situation as a case of one-sided "ethnic cleansing".

In this light, I wish to mention that the Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who comprised 25 per cent of the population several decades ago and 18 per cent of the total population of the country before the present war, are the smallest ethnic community and have suffered great losses from the policy of ethnic cleansing. Over 200,000 Croats have been expelled or killed in Bosnia and Herzegovina while the towns of Banja Luka, Jajce, Kotor Varos, among others,

have been almost totally emptied of Croats. In addition to the 200,000 Croats who are besieged by Muslim forces in central Bosnia, approximately 80,000 Croats are encircled by Serb forces in the areas of Sarajevo, Tuzla and Bihac. For the Croat population, the situation in Bosnia is worse than what had occurred in the Republic of Croatia where Serbian forces expelled or killed almost 10 per cent of the Croatian population.

My Government wishes to express its deepest concerns with regards to the recent statement by the Co-chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, about "the importance of extending a republic with a predominantly Muslim population as far south as possible so as to make credible any guarantee of access to the Croatian port of Ploce" (S/26066, para. 16 (e)). It is our firm belief that such comments have only encouraged the Muslim forces to intensify their attacks in that direction against Croatian-inhabited areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We strongly urge the Security Council to take measures to stop the Muslim attacks against Croatian-inhabited regions in Bosnia and to take note of the tremendous humanitarian catastrophe which has befallen the Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who, on many occasions, have not received sufficient attention from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) or the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Having said this, we wish to inform you of the recent request by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Mate Granic, to the local Bosnian Croat leaders, to allow for the implementation of the agreement in Makarska, signed on 10 July 1993, whereby the delivery of humanitarian aid would be allowed to proceed. In this regard, we are very satisfied that UNPROFOR has stated that the Bosnian Croat forces have allowed the passage of emergency aid convoys to 1.1 million displaced persons in central Bosnia.

As long as the Bosnian Croats continue to find themselves in such severe conditions, especially in central Bosnia, and as long as the Security Council is unwilling to address their plight, my Government will have difficulty in successfully influencing events which may lead to a peaceful settlement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I wish to reiterate the position of the Government of the Republic of Croatia that the solution to the present crisis in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina lies in the cessation of hostilities by all warring sides, their implementation of agreements allowing for the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance and the reaching of an internal constitutional system for Bosnia-Herzegovina acceptable to all three constituent nations.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ambassador Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

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S/26147
25 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries:

1. On 23 April 1993, at various hours, at the geographic coordinates of 82940 and 107-940 on the map of Meimeh river, Iraqi personnel in teams of two and four trespassed on no man's land south and north-east of the Iraqi Hemad Shahab sentry post and border pillars 22/47 and 22/49.

2. On 25 April 1993, at 0800 hours, an Iraqi loader was seen being operated at the geographic coordinates of 50-49 on the map of Yebis in no man's land west of border pillar 21/22 and south of border pillar 22 and Fakkeh sentry post.

3. On 10 May 1993, at 2020 hours, 13 anti-revolutionaries crossing the international border at the geographic coordinates of 2400-94600 on the map of Meimeh river intended to penetrate into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They fled back into Iraq when they faced the reaction of the Iranian forces.

4. On 11 May 1993, at 2130 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and no man's land and penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of 3050-15510 on the map of Alavan, in the heights situated north-west of Touzan and border pillar 112. They fired at Iranian forces but escaped the scene when they faced Iranian reaction.

5. On 12 May 1993, at 1700 hours, 12 anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border at the geographic coordinates of 95-01 on the map of Sarni, between Tange Tarikeh sentry post and Shore Shirin, north-east of border pillar 34/8, and clashed with Iranian forces. Those elements fled back into Iraq at night.

6. On 13 May 1993, an Iranian vehicle carrying six passengers hit a mine planted by anti-revolutionaries who had penetrated into the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of 389-899 on the map of Sardasht. As a result, the vehicle was destroyed and its passengers were injured.

7. On 14 May 1993, at 1800 hours, approximately 30 Iraqi forces were seen in two vehicles moving at the geographic coordinates of 955-985 on the map of Kouhe Gotbeh and 107-940 on the map of Meimeh river, in no man's land between south-west of border pillar 24/8 and south-east of border pillar 24/9, and at another point in no man's land south-east of border pillar 24/2 and south-east of border pillar 24/3.

8. On 19 May 1993, between 0230 and 0300 hours, Iraqi forces in the area opposite Minoo Island fired several bullets, a RPG-7 rocket and two 60-millimetre mortar shells.

9. On 25 May 1993, at 2100 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements fired a number of mortar shells at the geographic coordinates of 91400-45900 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin and Chefteh. Those elements were positioned in Iraqi territory around the Teele Kouh sentry post west of upper Teele Kouh village and south of border pillar 61 and north of 60/15.

10. On 1 June 1993, from 0930 until 1030 hours, an Iraqi military helicopter was seen at the geographic coordinates of 55300-40200 on the map of Sumar flying at low altitude within 700 metres of the border in no man's land and Iraqi airspace north-east of Kangir river, east of Miantang Valley in Iraq and west of border pillars 41 and 42 and Miantang sentry post in Iran and south of Kohnerig.

11. On 3 June 1993, at 0830 hours, 10 Iraqi personnel were seen passing at the geographic coordinates of 333-444 on the map of Kouhe Toonel in no man's land south and south-west of border pillars 26/5 and 26/6 and north-west of Changvaneh river.

12. On 4 June 1993, at 1630 hours, a mine was discovered and defused at the geographic coordinates of 372-982 on the map of Sardasht in the vicinity of Ghal'eh Rash village about 6 kilometres south-east of border pillar 107/3 and south of Kouhe Kasseh Shekan. The mine had been planted by anti-revolutionaries who had penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

13. On 5 June 1993, at 0400 hours, two anti-revolutionaries crossed the border at the geographic coordinates of 230-074 on the map of Dehloran and fired at vehicles passing through the area inside Iranian territory. They retreated into Iraq after being pursued by Iranian forces.

14. On 5 June 1993, at 0600 hours, 25 to 30 armed Iraqi personnel were seen at the geographic coordinates of 321-965 and 327-964 on the map of Sardasht in no man's land north-east of border pillar 107/2.

15. On 5 June 1993, at 1700 hours, 30 Iraqis were seen at the geographic coordinates of 595-242 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin in the vicinity of Alimir village in Iraq north-east of Ghal'eh Sefid sentry post in Iran.

16. On 6 June 1993, at 1030 hours, eight Iraqis were seen repairing and constructing trenches at the geographic coordinates of 422-635 on the map of Naft Shahr in no man's land south of the Jalaee.

17. On 6 June 1993, at 2100 hours, 30 anti-revolutionaries penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 638-398 on the map of Kouhe

Gach and Danan and reached within 13 kilometres north-west of border pillar 24/36 south of the Dehloran-Mehran road and clashed with Iranian forces. The anti-revolutionary elements fled back into Iraq after being pursued by Iranian forces.

18. On 7 June 1993, at 0155 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements, using light weaponry, attacked Iranian forces at the geographic coordinates of 945-039 on the map of Kouhe Gotbeh in the area north and north-east of border pillars 24/10 and 24/11. Iranian forces reacted appropriately and pursued the intruders, who finally fled back into Iraq.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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S/26148
24 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to my letter of 20 July 1993 (S/26121), I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter dated 23 July 1993 from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as well as a related statement by the Chairman-in-Office.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for these documents to be circulated together as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Lars-Göran ENGFELDT
Ambassador
Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission
of Sweden to the United Nations

Annex I

Letter dated 23 July 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Chairman of the CSCE Council, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia

Thank you for your reply to my letter of 17 July 1993. I find it, however, disappointing. I deeply regret your refusal to allow the CSCE missions of long duration in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina to continue their activities. Because of your decision, those activities will now cease and the mission members will depart in the next few days.

The value of the contribution that the missions have made to peace and stability has been recognized by all concerned, including your own Government. I must underline, therefore, the view of the CSCE that your decision further aggravates the threat to peace and security in the region.

The mandate of the missions stands unaffected by your decision preventing their presence in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina. The risk of violent developments in these areas of your country, which led the CSCE to establish the missions, remains. This is a matter of grave concern. The CSCE is prepared to have the missions resume their activities when this is again possible.

As you are aware, the basic condition for the gradual readmittance of Serbia and Montenegro to the international community has been defined by the CSCE Council at its Stockholm Meeting. Your decision not to allow the activities of the missions to continue is a further serious setback in your country's relations with the CSCE. I call upon your Government to revoke its course and display its willingness to live up to the norms and principles it has accepted as a CSCE participating State.

I note with concern in this context that your Government appears to have adopted a policy of non-cooperation with the CSCE in other matters as well. It is particularly serious that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has failed to honour its obligation, in accordance with the Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference of the Human Dimension of the CSCE, to receive the CSCE rapporteur mission which the Committee of Senior Officials decided to send to Serbia and Montenegro.

(Signed) Margaretha af UGGLAS
Chairman of the CSCE Council

## Annex II

### Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Chairman of the CSCE Council, of 23 July 1993

The Belgrade Government's decision not to allow the continued functioning of the CSCE Missions in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina is deeply regrettable. It aggravates the threat to peace and security in the region.

Notwithstanding the unwillingness of the authorities in Belgrade to cooperate, the CSCE will continue to keep the situation in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina under review. It will continue to focus on the human rights situation in Serbia and Montenegro, in particular in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina.

The refusal of the Belgrade Government to admit a human rights rapporteur mission is also a matter of grave concern to the CSCE community. It constitutes a violation of a binding commitment under the so-called Moscow mechanism.

The decisions taken by the Government in Belgrade is a further setback in its relations with the CSCE. I call on Belgrade to revoke its course and display its willingness to live up to the norms and principles it has accepted as a CSCE participating State.

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S/26149
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States at the United Nations, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of resolution 1457 (LVIII), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-eighth Ordinary Session, held at Cairo from 21 to 26 June 1993.

I would be grateful to you if you would have this resolution circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Perezi K. KAMUNANWIRE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Uganda to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of
African States

Annex

Resolution on the crisis between the Great Jamahiriya and the United States of America, Britain and France

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its fifty-eighth Ordinary Session, in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 21 to 26 June 1993,

Having heard the statement of the head of delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Great Jamahiriya, the report of the Secretary-General and the intervention of delegations on the ongoing crisis between the Great Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States, Britain and France, on the other,

Guided by the principles of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, which call on member States to refrain from the threat or use of force, to settle disputes through peaceful means, to respect the independence of all member States and to refrain from jeopardizing their sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of their peoples,

Recalling the statement made by the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellency General Ibrahim Babangida, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in December 1991 on the crisis, subject-matter of the resolution, in which he urged the United States of America and Britain to respect the sovereignty of Libya and its laws, emphasizing that non-respect by those States of the sovereignty of Libya contravened the provisions of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the statement made by the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on 6 December 1991 on the American and British threats levelled at the Great Jamahiriya, urging the concerned parties to exercise self-restraint and to seek a solution to the problem through dialogue and peaceful means, in compliance with the provisions of international law, to respect the sovereignty of States and to refrain from impeding legal measures,

Taking note of the stand of the Great Jamahiriya which condemns terrorism, in all its forms, and denounces those who resort to it or encourage it, and its readiness to cooperate with any regional or international effort made to solve this problem,

Expressing its appreciation of the positive initiatives made by the Great Jamahiriya to solve its ongoing crisis with the three western States, in the light of respect for its sovereignty and the provisions of international law; its acceptance of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) and its requesting the Secretary-General to devise a mechanism for its implementation, indicating its readiness to cooperate at legal and judicial levels, in the context of the initiatives and proposals it had made,

Expressing its serious concern at the human and material damages incurred by the Libyan people and neighbouring populations from the coercive measures

applied, namely, the air embargo imposed by the Security Council in implementation of its resolution 748 (1992),

1. Expresses its appreciation for the repeated condemnation by the Great Jamahiriya of terrorism and its full readiness to cooperate, in the context of international efforts, with any party fighting terrorism and seeking to eradicate it, and commends its self-restraint and the sense of responsibility with which it addressed the crisis;

2. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and recommends that all measures likely to escalate the tension be averted, since they would adversely affect the Libyan Arab people and neighbouring States;

3. Expresses its grave concern at the escalation of the crisis and the threats of additional sanctions and the use of force as a pattern of relations among States, in violation of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, as well as international laws and norms;

4. Calls on all the parties concerned to commit themselves to the initiatives advocating dialogue and negotiations with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution to the crisis in conformity with Chapter VI, Article 33, of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls for the resolution of conflicts through negotiations, mediation and legal settlement. It also calls for a just and fair trial of the suspects in a neutral country to be agreed upon by all parties concerned;

5. Urges the Security Council to reconsider resolution 748 (1992) and to lift the embargo imposed on Libya, in view of the positive initiatives taken by the Great Jamahiriya in addressing the crisis;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to step up efforts to find a rapid solution to this crisis and to report thereon to the next session.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26150
26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Council have considered your report (S/26090) of 16 July 1993 in response to paragraph 7 of the Council's resolution 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993 setting out your plans for the withdrawal of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and outlining some ideas for the possible role the United Nations and its agencies might play in Cambodia, with the agreement of the Cambodian Government, after the end of the mandate of UNTAC according to the Paris Agreements.

The members of the Council endorse the overall concept and arrangements contained in paragraphs 9-33 of your report concerning the withdrawal of UNTAC. They will continue their consideration of the remainder of the report.

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

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93-41866 (E) 260793

260793

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S/26151
26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation in Lebanon resulting from the large-scale Israeli bombardment of many towns and villages in my country, causing dozens of civilian deaths, hundreds of wounded and severe damage to property. These acts of aggression are continuing unabated for the second consecutive day. They constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the Charter of the United Nations and pose a great threat to international peace and security.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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260793

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**Security Council**

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GENERAL

S/26152
26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I would like to bring to your attention the serious escalation of terrorist attacks by Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations in Lebanon against Israeli civilians in northern Israel and members of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF).

Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations, such as the so-called Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command, have lately intensified their efforts to kill Israelis and to undermine the peace process. Indeed, on 29 June 1993, in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper Al-Diyar, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, the leader of Hezbollah, said, "We are continuing our Jihad by placing bombs and ambushing because this is a holy cause for us." He added, "We remain steadfast in our strategy to erase Israel from the map ...". Hezbollah's "strategy" has included the repeated firing of Katyusha rockets against towns and villages in northern Israel as well as attacks upon IDF units with rockets, bombs and gunfire.

For many months, Israel exhibited restraint in the face of such attacks by Hezbollah and the other terrorist organizations. Israel has employed military action only as a last resort. In view of the recent increase in terrorist attacks, Israel felt compelled to respond. The IDF has been carrying out operations against terrorist bases belonging to Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations in Lebanon. In carrying out these operations, Israel is exercising its legitimate right of self-defence so as to restore adequate security along our northern border.

The aim of the terrorist organizations is to derail the peace process. Israel, for its part, remains fully committed to the peace negotiations. Israel is, therefore, acting to defend its citizens and to defend the peace process as well.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador

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93-41808 (E) 260793

260793

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GENERAL

S/26153
26 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of July 1993, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the secretariat of the League of Arab States on 25 July 1993 concerning the escalation in Israel's persistent attacks on towns and villages in southern Lebanon and its ongoing concentration of military reinforcements in the area of the border strip, which obstruct the current peace process, and calling for immediate United Nations intervention for a halt to the Israeli attacks and the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad J. SAMHAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

260793

Annex

Statement issued by the secretariat of the League of Arab States on 25 July 1993

The secretariat of the League of Arab States strongly condemns the escalation in Israeli bombardment in southern Lebanon

The secretariat of the League of Arab States is following with grave concern the escalation in the persistent Israeli military bombardment in southern Lebanon for the seventh day in succession. Condemning in the strongest terms these persistent Israeli actions, threats and provocations in launching attacks on the towns and villages of southern Lebanon and the ongoing concentration of military reinforcements in the area of the border strip, which obstruct the current peace process, and out of concern for the continuation of that process and the achievement of security and stability in the Middle East region, the secretariat of the League of Arab States calls upon the United Nations and its Member States to intervene immediately to compel Israel not only to halt its repeated attacks on southern Lebanon but to give immediate effect to Security Council resolution 425 (1978) calling for its complete withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the extension of Lebanon's sovereignty over all of its territory.

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S/26154
26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you enclosed herewith the statement issued today by Mr. Karen Baburian, President of the Presidium of the Parliament of Nagorny Karabakh.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by Mr. Karen Baburian, President of the Presidium of the Parliament of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh, on 23 July 1993

In recent days, Azerbaijan has undertaken repeated offensive military operations on the eastern frontiers of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh, despite the assurances of the present leaders of Azerbaijan regarding their commitment to the peaceful resolution of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and the efforts of the international community to bring about an end to the hostilities.

Simultaneously, the news propagated by Azerbaijan has attempted to represent the retaliatory actions of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic's Self-Defense Forces as manifestations of aggression by Nagorny Karabakh. The leadership of Azerbaijan, in trying to cover up its lack of complete control over its armed forces, asserts that it has not initiated any military operations.

The scale of military operation, including shelling by long-range artillery rockets launched against the capital of Stepanakert - especially during the past three days - air strikes of Askeran, and surrounding villages by Azerbaijani military aviation testify that these operations have been coordinated and purposeful. The scope of offensive operations initiated by Azerbaijan can be ascertained by the fact that on 22 July alone, two combat helicopters and one SU-25 attack plane of the Azerbaijani air force were shot down over the skies of Nagorny Karabakh. During the same day, two T-72 and one BMP-2 tanks, attempting to reach Nagorny Karabakh Republic's defense lines, were destroyed by mines on the Aghdam-Askeran road. Two other tanks were neutralized and captured during recent fighting.

The international community would have difficulty in agreeing that the authorities in Baku have complete control of Azerbaijani armed forces, if these military operations have been undertaken without the approval of these authorities.

In order to increase mutual trust, to provide mechanisms for the assessment of the flow of information regarding military operations, and to enable the parties to adopt effective measures for the prevention of such military operations, it is necessary to establish direct contacts between the authorities of the Republic of Nagorny Karabakh and the Republic of Azerbaijan. Such contacts would at the same time contribute to the successes of the CSCE peacemaking mission and the establishment of a cease-fire.

We would like to stress that we have often made appeals for the establishment of direct talks, without much success. In addition, the Azerbaijani side has violated the 17 June agreement mediated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, which precluded the shelling of Aghdam and Stepanakert and prevented the development of that initiative into a cease-fire agreement covering the regions of Aghdam and Askeran. This constitutes indisputable proof of Azerbaijan's aggressive intentions, which were confirmed by the intensification of military operations during the following few days.

We reconfirm our readiness to conduct direct negotiations with Azerbaijan under the aegis of the CSCE and we hoped that this appeal will be appreciated in Baku and will have a positive response.

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26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you enclosed herewith the statement issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, issued on 23 July 1993

On 23 July 1993 at 2.20 p.m. local time, two military aircraft of the Azerbaijani air force released three cassette bombs over the Republic of Armenia's southern city of Kapan, in total violation of the Republic's air space.

Four civilians were killed and fourteen were injured as a result of the bombing. The bombing also caused considerable material damage in the city, the extent of which is currently being assessed.

Azerbaijan's military operations are intensifying at a time when efforts are being carried out by the CSCE to bring the Nagorny Karabakh military conflict to the stage of political settlement, a process which is supported by the Armenian Government. This latest attack is another manifestation of the continuing internal struggles within the Baku leadership, the inability of the present government to control its military forces, and is clearly aimed at bringing about the failure of the initiative of Mr. Mario Rafaelli, Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Group.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia strongly condemns the violation of its borders, and the barbarous attack waged against its peaceful inhabitants, and declares that the Armenian Government reserves the right to defend the inviolability of its borders and the safety of the population of the Republic of Armenia, and is prepared to take up resolute measures in response to such attacks.

The Government of the Republic of Armenia calls upon the international community to also condemn strongly these military operations by Azerbaijan, and to take a serious position with regard to the military forces which, for the past four days, have been destabilizing the situation in and around Nagorny Karabakh, and have thus been attempting to spread instability into the border regions of the Republic of Armenia.

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26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you enclosed herewith the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia regarding the cease-fire agreement between Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued on 25 July 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia on the cease-fire agreement between Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan

According to information received from Stepanakert, the defence ministries of Azerbaijan and Nagorny Karabakh agreed to a three day cease-fire effective midnight 25 July. The cease-fire would obligate the two parties to end all offensive operations, rocket and artillery fire, and air bombings. The parties signatory to the cease-fire agreed to use the three day period to reach an agreement on a meeting between the Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan authorities.

The Government of Armenia encourages the authorities of Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan in this first step aimed at the settlement of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict that can contribute to the international peacemaking efforts. Armenia appeals to the international community and the interested parties involved to respond in the same spirit to this opportunity for the interruption of military activities and direct dialogue between the two parties to the conflict.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you enclosed herewith the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia regarding the recent Azerbaijani air attack on the city of Vardenis in the Republic of Armenia.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued on 24 July 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia on the Azerbaijani air attack on Vardenis, Armenia

On 24 July for the second time in two days, Azerbaijani military aircraft violated Armenia's airspace and shelled the civilian population of a city in Armenia. This morning at 7.30 a.m., Azerbaijani warplanes struck at Vardenis in the north-east of Armenia, killing six citizens, seriously wounding three, and causing considerable damage to buildings and property.

Yesterday, Azerbaijani planes had shelled the southern city of Kapan, causing similar damage.

The bombardment by the Azerbaijani air force of cities in Armenia represents at least an equal threat to the peace process as the military operations on the ground.

As there are no military operations on Armenia's borders with Azerbaijan, these air attacks can only be construed as Azerbaijani attempts to continue and expand the war, and derail the CSCE peace initiative.

The Government of Armenia expects that the international community - and especially those countries and organizations which have expressed concern with regard to the peace process - condemn with equal vigour Azerbaijan which is responsible for these actions.

Failure to do so would be incomprehensible to the people and Government of Armenia, who would have to question the neutrality of the international community in this conflict and its ability to mediate it.

In case these strikes are not ended, Armenia will have full justification to respond with the appropriate, forceful measures.

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S/26158
26 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

# LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Armenia's aggression against Agdam district in Azerbaijan, which has come to the forefront of attention in the world's major countries, is eliciting their condemnation.

In a statement issued on 24 July 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation indicated that "ignoring the warnings issued by Russia and other members of the international community, Armenian armed formations have once again launched aggressive operations and, according to the reports that have been received, they have seized the Azerbaijani city of Agdam, which lies outside the limits of Nagorny Karabakh". Particularly noteworthy is the reference in the statement to the fact that "the taking of Agdam has been carried out in spite of the assurances given to the Russian side by Armenia's official representatives that no offensive operations would be launched by Armenian formations on the ground and that they had no intention of attacking Agdam".

The statement goes on to say that "all of this is occurring at a time when some genuine progress is beginning to be made in the negotiating process, as evidenced by the outcome of the recent visit to the area of the conflict by the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Group, Mr. Rafaelli, and the work which that group is currently carrying out in Rome. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation is authorized to state that the Russian leadership wishes to express its most profound concern over such actions by the Armenian side."

The statement concludes by emphasizing that "Russia's position remains unchanged: an immediate cease-fire and implementation of Security Council resolution 822 (1983) and the proposals of the CSCE Minsk Group as the basis for promoting a political settlement in Nagorny Karabakh".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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**Security Council**

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S/26159
26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the fact of Armenian aggression in the district of Agdam of the Azerbaijani Republic has caused strong condemnation by the leading countries.

In particular, a statement by Michael McCurry, spokesman of the United States Department of State, dated 23 July 1993 says that an "attack on the Azerbaijani city of Agdam by Nagorno-Karabakh Armenian forces jeopardizes efforts to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict peacefully. The United States Government strongly condemns this action, which cannot be justified on the ground of legitimate self-defense. We call on the Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians to cease their hostile military actions and withdraw completely and unconditionally from Agdam. We also call on them to reconfirm as soon as possible their commitment to the CSCE Minsk Group proposal, which is intended to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 822 and pave the way for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of Nagorno-Karabakh dispute."

The statement stresses further that "the Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians all accepted the CSCE Minsk Group proposal, which calls for the withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan, a temporary cease-fire, deployment of international monitors, and the resumption of peace negotiations. This proposal remains the best chance to end the fighting. Unfortunately, the attack on Agdam calls into question the commitment of the Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians to a peaceful settlement of the conflict. We remain convinced that a peaceful resolution is in the best interest of the Nagorno-Karabakh Armenians, and we urge them to abandon efforts to resolve the conflict militarily."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic in connection with the ongoing aggression of the Republic of Armenia in the Agdam and Fizuli districts of Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

On 23 July 1993, the Armenian armed forces captured the town of Agdam in the Azerbaijani Republic. Barbaric air bombardment, rocket artillery shelling and continuous attacks on Agdam from three directions led to the fall of this large town in south-western Azerbaijan. Hundreds of dead and wounded, mass destruction and a town that has been half burnt to the ground - such is the tragic outcome of the latest crime perpetrated by the Armenian aggressors.

A critical situation has also developed in the vicinity of the town of Fizuli. On 23 July, Armenian troops, following an offensive in that direction, captured three settlements immediately adjoining the town, blocking the road from Fizuli to Djebrail thus posing a real threat to the 250,000 inhabitants of the Djebrail, Zangelan and Kubatly districts, which are cut off from the remainder of the Republic's territory. The town of Fizuli itself is caught in the three-directional crossfire of rocket artillery shelling from the surrounding hills. The number of civilian casualties is growing.

This is Armenia's response to Security Council resolution 822 (1993) and to the peace initiative of the "nine". This is the reaction, in deeds rather than words, to the mission to the region by the Chairman of the Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Mr. Rafaelli.

Armenia, disguising its unpunished aggression against Azerbaijan as mere moral support and humanitarian assistance to the Armenians of Nagorny Karabakh, is setting an example of cynicism and hypocrisy for the whole world. Obviously, the "success" of the Armenian armed forces and the "achievements" of Armenian diplomacy in the international sphere, which seeks to convince the entire world that the Armenians of Nagorny Karabakh are struggling for their survival, would be inconceivable if the international community did not view the shameless and brazen policy of the Armenian leaders and those who support them, the self-styled leaders of the Armenian community in Nagorny Karabakh, with such indifference. Apparently, there are those who assume that Azerbaijan's population and half of its territory can be sacrificed in order to "safeguard the security" of the Armenians in Nagorny Karabakh.

Azerbaijan thinks differently, however. It would be naïve to assume that the Azerbaijani people will resign itself forever to the occupation of its lands. The liberation of the territory seized by the Armenian armed forces is, for Azerbaijan, only a matter of time, while the impediments to a political settlement created by Armenia's aggressive policy only postpone the day of peace which is surely the dream of people besides those of Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan believes that the time has come to call things by their rightful names. It is to be hoped that the international organizations whose mission is to safeguard peace and security, which have closed their eyes to the aggressors's deeds long enough and made all sorts of concessions to Armenia and to the Armenian community in Nagorny Karabakh, having at last given justice its due, will see Armenia's crimes in Azerbaijan for what they are.

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26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Chairman of the Minsk Conference of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on Nagorny Karabakh, Mr. Mario Raffaelli submitted a letter, dated 23 July 1993, to the Chairman in Office of the CSCE, Mme Af Ugglas.

In this letter Mr. Raffaelli informs the Chairman in Office of the CSCE about the consultations in Rome, 22-23 July, among the nine Minsk Group countries which are co-sponsors of the "Timetable of urgent steps to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 822 (1993) on the Nagorny Karabakh conflict", and about his statement, issued in reaction to the news of the seizure of Agdam.

The Chairman of the Minsk Conference also informed Mme Af Ugglas that he was preparing a report to the President of the United Nations Security Council, reporting on the efforts to implement Security Council resolution 822 (1993) and the serious setback suffered by the negotiating process.

Mr. Raffaelli outlined that the nine Minsk Group countries had asked him to convey to the Chairman in Office of the CSCE their unanimous feeling that a CSCE presence in the region would be extremely useful in efforts to find a peaceful solution of the conflict. The objective of such a presence would be to monitor and report on developments having an impact on the negotiating process, including the situation in occupied territories, new military activities, any build-up of forces and equipment, further violations of human rights, and the adherence of the parties to a peaceful settlement. The nine countries would like to stress the political need to establish such a CSCE presence in the region as soon as possible.

Concluding the letter, Mr. Raffaelli pointed out that the nine countries had also asked him to recommend to the Chairman in Office of the CSCE that a deadline of 30 August be fixed for firm commitments from contributor countries for all required personnel and equipment for the first phase of the monitor mission. Information on the announced and confirmed contributions received by the Conflict Prevention Centre should be made available to the CSCE participating States as soon as possible.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/26162
26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement, issued by the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference H.E. Mr. Mario Raffaelli on the ongoing Armenian offensive and seizure of the Azerbaijani city of Agdam.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference on the offensive and reported seizure of the Azeri city of Agdam

The Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh, together with the representatives of the nine countries which are co-sponsors of the cease-fire Timetable for Nagorny Karabakh, strongly condemn the offensive on, and the reported seizure of, the Azeri city of Agdam. They ask for the immediate cessation of hostilities and for the withdrawal from the occupied territory.

This unacceptable act occurred at the very moment when the nine were meeting to prepare the final version of the cease-fire Timetable. It specifically violated direct and repeated commitments made to the Chairman of the Minsk Conference by the leaders of the Armenian community of Nagorny Karabakh that they would not seize Agdam.

This behaviour, recalling similar actions with respect to the Azeri territory of Kelbajar, calls into question whether it is possible to continue to include this group in the CSCE negotiating process for the Nagorny Karabakh conflict.

The Minsk Group has worked in good faith for more than one year to help find a peaceful solution to the situation of Nagorny Karabakh. Based on this work, the CSCE is prepared to dispatch a substantial Monitoring Mission to help ensure that a cease-fire is respected while negotiations move forward on the political status of Nagorny Karabakh. Each time the group has reached a significant milestone in its work, military actions have been undertaken which have undercut these efforts. It is in the interest of the Armenian community of Nagorny Karabakh to respect Security Council resolution 822 and the decisions of the Minsk Group and to withdraw immediately from territories recently seized by force. This is the key factor in ensuring that peaceful negotiations can move forward.

Those who encourage the Armenian community of Nagorny Karabakh to continue the fighting and the encroachment on the surrounding territories share responsibility for the continuing loss of Armenian lives and the destruction of Armenian economy.

For his part the Chairman of the Minsk Conference requested the CSCE to establish a presence in the region as soon as possible. A report will also be presented to the President of the United Nations Security Council on this serious and alarming setback to the Group's efforts to find a solution to the ongoing conflict.

The nine will meet again next week to consider further steps.

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S/26163
26 July 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

# LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

It is with great anxiety that I inform you that the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic is continuing.

On 23 July, Armenian armed forces occupied the city of Agdam. The city was almost entirely destroyed by artillery and tanks. The residential areas in large part were burnt down completely.

From the positions which they have occupied, the Armenian troops are subjecting to incessant bombardment the villages of Geytepe, Shirvanly and Garadagly, where refugees from Agdam and surrounding villages are settled in tent encampments.

After capturing the city of Agdam, Armenian troops are continuing to advance in the direction of the towns of Barda and Agjabedi, which are situated far outside the limits of Nagorny Karabakh in the Azerbaijani Republic. Armoured units belonging to the Armenian armed forces have advanced several kilometres along the Agdam-Barda and Agdam-Agjabedi roads. Along these roads, there are tent encampments in which approximately 60,000 civilian refugees from villages in Agdam district and from the city of Agdam in the Azerbaijani Republic, all of which have been captured by Armenian armed formations, are settled. Unless the Armenian troops are stopped, a great threat is posed to the evacuated civilian population, and the number of victims, which after three days of fighting exceeds 200 civilians, may increase manyfold.

On 24 July at 0550 hours, Armenian armed forces resumed the offensive against the town of Fizuli in the Azerbaijani Republic, which also is situated outside the limits of Nagorny Karabakh. The very real threat of capture by the Armenian army hangs over this town. There is heavy fighting at a distance of between 2 and 3 kilometres from the town, while the heights around the town are controlled by Armenian subunits and from them there is constant rocket artillery shelling of the town of Fizuli and the adjacent villages. There are many dead and wounded among the civilian population. The Armenian armed forces have occupied three villages to the south of Fizuli. Following the capture of Agdam, armoured vehicles are being brought in by Armenian troops along the Agdam-Khojavend (Martuni)-Fizuli road in the direction of the city. In the

forthcoming days, we must expect Armenian forces to launch a powerful tank attack against Fizuli from the north.

The objective of the Armenian military leadership is to capture the city and to cut off the main road and railway leading to three neighbouring districts of Azerbaijan: Djebrail, Zangelan and Kubatly. In this way, the territory of these districts, amounting to more than 3,000 square kilometres in area, will be surrounded, and Armenian troops will have arrived at the Iranian border. They will then be able to add to Armenia 12 districts of Azerbaijan, with a total area of more than 13,000 square kilometres.

In view of the foregoing, the Azerbaijani Republic requests the United Nations Security Council to take decisive action to curb the aggressor and to liberate captured Azerbaijani land.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/26164
26 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a facsimile letter from His Excellency Mr. Heydar Aliyev, Acting President of the Azerbaijani Republic, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijani Republic, dated 24 July 1993.

In this letter the Acting President states the ongoing large-scale aggression conducted by the Republic of Armenia in the Agdam district of Azerbaijan and requests to have the ongoing Armenian aggression in the Agdam region of Azerbaijan discussed at the meeting of the Security Council.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 24 July 1993 from the Acting President of the Azerbaijani Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am compelled to address this letter to you by the extremely tense situation which has come about in my country as a result of the continued escalation of Armenian aggression, directed at the territorial fragmentation of the sovereign Azerbaijani State.

Committed to the principles and norms of international law, Azerbaijan gave its consent to mediation by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in finding a peaceful settlement to the bloody conflict which has been inflicted on it by the Republic of Armenia. In this, Azerbaijan was acting on the basis of the notions of international security and cooperation and was guided by the rights and obligations of the members of this international organization. Throughout the long and difficult settlement process, the Government of Azerbaijan has manifested its desire for a peaceful settlement to the conflict, displaying the greatest possible degree of flexibility and constructiveness, and has searched energetically for ways of halting the bloodshed and moving on to a sound negotiating basis. Our peaceful endeavours have, however, been set at naught by Armenia's flagrant violation of its obligations vis-à-vis the international community and Azerbaijan.

It is already over a year since the date on which the CSCE Council of Ministers adopted its decision on the Minsk Conference, yet today this idea is further than ever from being realized. Whereas this time last year we were talking of the necessity to liberate Shusha and Lachin, as the only possible means of returning to the status quo in effect on the date of the adoption of the decision by the Council of Ministers, and, by the same token, the only possible means of proceeding to the Minsk Conference, as of today's date, more than 17 per cent of Azerbaijani territory is occupied by the Armenian aggressors. The entire highland part of Karabakh has been occupied, as have the districts of Lachin (the southern part in May 1992 and the northern in April 1993) and Kelbajar, villages of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Kazakh, Fizuli, Zangelan and Agdam districts of Azerbaijan. In all, 503 settlements have been occupied and the total number of refugees and displaced persons stands at 567,000.

Having started with political aggression, manifested in the adoption of perfidious decisions to annex Nagorny Karabakh to its own territory, and then proceeding to dispatch agents and terrorists and to supply arms, Armenia is today conducting large-scale military activities on Azerbaijani soil, turning a deaf ear to the appeals and decisions of CSCE and the United Nations, including Security Council resolution 822 (1993), which in no uncertain terms demands the withdrawal of occupying forces from Azerbaijan. Efforts by CSCE directed towards the implementation of the resolution have been blocked by the Armenian side's flat refusal to comply with the legitimate requirements of the mediator and, to make matters worse, by the imposition of unacceptable conditions. As a

result of these actions by the Republic of Armenia, the last visit by Mario Rafaelli to the region, like those which preceded it, has given no grounds to hope for the swift implementation of the Security Council resolution and the long-awaited cessation of the bloodshed.

The constant assertions by the Armenian side that the Armenian armed formations operating in Nagorny Karabakh are not under the control of the Republic of Armenia are totally without foundation. All the supplies of heavy weapons, ammunition and manpower, as well as the direct control of the military operations, are effected by the Republic of Armenia through the annexed Lachin district.

After the departure of the Rafaelli mission, Armenia has taken advantage of the attendant lull and launched a new massed attack, in the course of which the city of Agdam has been seized by its armed forces. This act of treachery has dealt a crushing blow to the peace process, which has still been unable to get under way. The Government of Azerbaijan had previously warned the Security Council that by dragging out the process a dangerous situation was being created, which could lead to a major catastrophe.

The present state of affairs urgently requires intervention by the Security Council on the basis of the powers conferred upon it by the Charter of the United Nations.

It is essential that urgent measures be adopted, aimed at curbing the aggressor, putting a stop to the bloodshed and liberating the seized Azerbaijani territories.

In the light of the foregoing, I request an immediate meeting of the Security Council.

(Signed) Heydar ALIYEV
Acting President of the Azerbaijani Republic
Chairman of the Supreme Council
of the Azerbaijani Republic

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UNITED
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the facts relating to the extensive Israeli attacks on Lebanon and its citizens on 25 and 26 July 1993.

- At 1030 hours on the morning of Sunday, 25 July 1993, six Israeli warplanes bombed the city of Baalbeck and the villages of Janta and Ain al-Tinah.

- At 1040 hours, Israeli helicopters carried out a raid on the town of Siddiqin to the east of Tyre and also on the area to the west of Markaba in the western Bekaa.

- At the same time, Israeli warplanes bombed the Naamah hills to the south of Beirut.

- At 1110 hours, Israeli warplanes carried out a raid on the town of Mashgharah and also on the town of Yohmor in the western Bekaa.

- At 1150 hours, Israeli warplanes carried out a raid on the town of Mlita in Iqlim al-Tuffah.

- At the same time, Israeli aircraft fired missiles and dropped time bombs to the south of the Litani dam, causing large numbers of the inhabitants to flee the area.

- At noon on the same day, the southern towns of Zawtar, Jibshit, Ain Baal, Qana, Adshit, Braashit, Tibnin, Sultaniyah, Jaba' and Kfartibnit came under heavy Israeli bombardment by 155-mm artillery.

- On the afternoon of the same day, 25 July 1993, many missiles fired by Israeli aircraft exploded at scattered intervals in Markaba valley.

- At 1700 hours, Israeli helicopters carried out a raid on the town of Zawtar al-Gharbiyah.

- At 1555 hours, Israeli helicopters bombed the Naamah hills to the south of Beirut; this was followed by Israeli air force raids on the same region.

- At 1630 hours, Israeli aircraft carried out a raid on the town of Zibqin within the region where UNIFIL international forces are deployed.

- At 1640 hours, Israeli helicopters attacked the area surrounding Zawtar al-Sharqiyah and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah. At 1715 hours, they carried out a raid on Nabatiyah al-Fauqa.

- At 1810 hours, Israeli aircraft carried out a raid on the Bass refugee camp to the east of Tyre and the Ain al-Hilwa camp to the east of Sidon.

- At 1825 hours, Israeli helicopters carried out a raid on the towns of Qillaya and Zillaya in the western Bekaa.

- Between 1600 hours and 1715 hours, Israeli helicopters fired 13 missiles at the town of Mashgharah, 8 missiles at the town of Majdel Silm, 3 missiles at the town of Haddatha, 2 missiles at the town of Haris and 2 missiles at the towns of Kafra and Zawtar.

- At 1850 hours, two Israeli helicopters again attacked the Naamah hills.

- At 1903 hours, two Israeli helicopters carried out a raid on the town of Sohmor in the western Bekaa and Markaba valley.

- During the night of 25/26 July 1993, the Israeli raids continued, taking in the towns of Abra to the east of Sidon, Jibshit and Maydun. The towns and villages of Nabatiyah, Siddiqin, Kafra, Jibal al-Batm, Braashit, Tibnin, Yatar, Mashghara and Ain al-Tinah were all subjected to heavy artillery shelling.

- At 2400 hours, Israeli gunboats shelled the Beddawi and al-Barid refugee camps to the north of Tripoli.

- At the same time, Israeli warplanes fired air-to-ground missiles at the Naamah hills.

- At 0015 hours on the morning of 26 July 1993, an Israeli helicopter fired an air-to-ground missile at the town of Ain al-Tinah in the western Bekaa.

- At 1045 hours, the Israeli navy again shelled the Beddawi camp to the north of Tripoli.

- On the same morning, Israeli aircraft also carried out raids in the region surrounding Natatiyah, Iqlim al-Tuffah and Maifadun. At 0655 hours, the town of Habbush was subjected to shelling by 155-mm artillery.

- At 0715 hours, Israeli aircraft bombed Dayr al-Zahrani and the town of al-Sharqiyah-al-Nabatiyah.

- At 0730 hours, Israeli aircraft bombed Jabal al-Ahmar, the town of Faqra and the Naamah hills.

At the same time, an Israeli warship heading northwards was sighted from the shore at Zahrani.

These attacks claimed the lives of over 30 people, mostly civilian women and children, left hundreds wounded and caused extensive damage to property and buildings.

During the last two days, the Israeli occupation authorities issued repeated warnings to the population; these warnings, together with the heavy bombardment, led to the flight of thousands of families from the south to safe areas in the north.

This dangerous escalation comes after a military build-up by Israel over the past few weeks. It constitutes a serious threat to peace in the region and directly jeopardizes the current peace negotiations.

The tragedies occurring in Lebanon are the result of continued Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, which is a brazen infringement of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity and a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

The Lebanese Government again condemns and denounces the aggressive and dangerous escalation of attacks against Lebanon and the security of its citizens and urges the international community, represented by the Security Council, in particular its five permanent members, to take the necessary measures to halt the Israeli aggression by implementing forthwith Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which calls for the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanese territory and the ending of the abnormal situation in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit to you the attached letter, dated 23 July 1993, from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegović, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 23 July 1993 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

For the past few days, just at a time when there are great hopes for the establishment of peace through negotiations, the Serbian aggressor has continued killing the civilian population, the Muslims in particular.

On 22 July 1993 the aggressor army launched ground-to-ground Luka missiles and Orkan multi-rocket-launcher attacks on civilian targets. This had as a consequence the death of a great number of civilians in Čelić, Dubrave and Ratkovići, close to Brčko.

Employment of the most lethal weapons in warfare in Bosnia and Herzegovina indicates that the aggressor has launched a new, higher level of the offensive aimed at occupying new territories.

We would like to draw the attention of the United Nations Security Council and all other international factors to these facts and request that effective measures be taken in order to prevent an imminent tragedy. The stands of the international community relating to the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina - a United Nations Member State - and its suffering population have become a true test for the conscience of the world.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ

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S/26167
27 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 23 July 1993 from H.E. Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established under resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

The most recent actions and decisions of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), as well as the actions of some of its members regarding requests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the approval of humanitarian relief to Yugoslavia, are evidence once again of an unacceptable abuse of humanitarian assistance for political purposes, which represents a flagrant violation of the basic norms of international and humanitarian law. The work of the Committee, as far as humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is concerned, is totally blocked. This threatens the health and the supply of basic humanitarian needs of millions of people, especially those in the most vulnerable categories. On the other hand, the Committee has reacted promptly regarding the request for approval of the flight to France for Mr. Vuk Draskovic, which is a clear example of political hypocrisy.

Such decisions of the Committee create unacceptable and very dangerous precedents. These decisions instigate justified anger among the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who have proved their humanism and patience by giving refuge to an enormous number of refugees even under the conditions of rigorous and unjustified sanctions. Decisions of the Committee exemplify the absurdity of sanctions as a whole. The sanctions collectively punish a whole people which is not in any way involved in the civil war being waged on the territory of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina. The victim of these sanctions is primarily the civilian population, which does not deserve such punishment.

Numerous field reports of representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reflect the very difficult situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the need to ensure that sanctions do not get in the way of efficient humanitarian relief. This was recently reiterated in serious terms by the highest officials of the international humanitarian organizations, Mrs. Ogata and Mr. Nakajima and Mr. Grant.

We believe that the Committee and certain of its members will finally understand the full absurdity of the situation, and that they will re-examine their positions regarding the requests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the importation of raw materials for pharmaceutical products and other humanitarian needs of the population of Yugoslavia. The adoption of a positive decision would at least temporarily, albeit in a limited fashion, alleviate the plight of the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which can be solved only by abolishing the sanctions.

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